ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Grand Charity Matinée.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Concert.
CENTRAL PARK GARDIN.—Summer Night's Concert.
Theodore Thomas.

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—Third Page—6th column.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—6th column;

Seventh Page—1st column.

BOARD AND ROOMS—Third Page—4th column. BOARD AND ROOMS—For A Page—1st column.

BUSINESS NOTICES—Fourth Page—1st column.

CHANCES FOR BUSINESS MEN—Seventh Page—4th column.

COAL, ETC.—Seventh Page—4th column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES—Seventh Page—3d column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES—Seventh Page—3d column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES—Seventh Page—3d column.

FINANCIAL—Seventh Page—5d and 3d columns.

FINE ARTS—Third Page—6th column.

FONETHER—Seventh Page—6th column. FINEAUTH Third Page—3th column.
FURNITURE—Second Page—5th column.
HURNITURE—Second Page—5th column.
HURNITURE—Second Page—5th column.
HORSES AND CARRIAGES—Second Page—5th column.
HOTELS—Second Page—5th column; EUROPRAN—Second Page—5th and 6th columns.
ICE CREAN—7third Page—6th rolumn.
INSTRUCTION—SUITH Page—4th column.
LECTURES AND MERTINGS—Third Page—6th column.
LOAN OFFICES—Second Page—5th column.
LOAN OFFICES—Second Page—4th column.
LONDON ADVERTISEMENTS—Seconth Page—5th and 6th columns.

LONION ADVERTISEMENTS—Seventh Page—5th and 6th columns.

MACHINERY—Second Page—5th column.

MARRHAGES AND SLATE MANTELS—Seventh Page—4th column.

MARRHAGES AND DEATHS—Fifth Page—6th column.

MISCELLANDOUS—Seventh Page—4th column; Eighth Page—6th and 6th columns.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Third Page—5th columns.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—Sixth Page—5th columns.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, CITY—Second Page—6th columns.

INCORLLYS—Second Page—6th columns; New-JERSEY—
Third Page—1st columns; Second Page—6th columns.

AT AUCTION—Third Page—1st and 2d columns. COUNTRY—Third Page—1st column.

SALES BY AUCTION—Third Page—4th columns.

SAVINGS RANKS—Secenth Page—4th columns.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALES—Third Page—4th columns.

SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—4th columns.

STAMMORATS AND RALENCADS—Seventh Page—5th and 6th columns.

STRAMBORATS AND RALENCADS—Seventh Page—5th and 6th columns.

6th columns. STEAMERS, OCEAN—Seventh Page—4th and 5th columns. SUMMER RETREATS—Third Page—3d and 4th columns.

TEACHERS—Sixth Page—4th column; BROOKLYN
TO LET, CITY—Third Page—21 column; BROOKLYN
PROFERTY—Third Page—2d column; COUNTRY PROFERTY—Third Page—2d column;
TO WIGON IT MAY CONCERN—Seventh Page—4th column.
TURY—Zhird Page—6th column.

Business Notices.

PALMER'S NEW PATENT LEG, safety socket. HAS PAID \$750 A DAY, for overfeight years, to

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYR is the best in the us Hair Dye. At all druggists. THE BEST BRACES OF SUSPENDERS in the

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(Cincorase.)

[Cincorase.]

To these engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labors is highly worther of notice as well as of extensive patronsec. One of the nord in portant inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use. fifty in use. Preclaimently such are those of John Foley, manufacturer of fine free and Pena and Pena

Good Pena and Penals. No. 7 Astor Bronz. Incur superior value is rested by the long time he has been engaged in our sily in their manufacture.

We, the subscribers, who know the value of Polizy's Pixes from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect Gold Pen ever made. Signed by the following geothems and over 1,000 others:

J. E. Williams, President Martinal Express (1900 others):

J. E. Wolliams, President America. Exchange National Bank.

Geo. S. Co., President America. Exchange National Bank.

J. A. Bearthadew, Casher National Bank of the Republic.

Y. D. Tappan, President Galetin National Bank.

C. F. Timpan, Casher National Sank of the Republic.

J. W. Lewis, Casher Continuate National Bank.

Use, L. Petkins, President Bank of N. Y. N. Benking Association.

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(F. Wilmarth, Vice-President Hune Dim Jus. Co.

certis Franklin, President New-Fork Life Jus. Co.

ART STUDENTS will find in THE TRIBUNE WEISS ON SHAKESPEARE.—Six Shake Studies, by Rec. Jour Whise, reported in This Tribung Lectures Extra No. 4, now ready. Price Sc.; by mail. Sc.

THE SEVEN SENSES, by Dr. R. W. Raymond, THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1873 is now

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Persons leaving New-York for the Spring and Summer can have THE DAILY THIBUNE mailed to them for \$1 per month, or \$1 00, including postage. For \$1, exclusive of ocean postage, those who are traceling abroad can have any of the editions of THE TRIBUNE mailed to their bankers for the following periods: Dully, one month; Semi-Weekly, three months; Weekly, six months.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1873.

Many officials in France have handed in their resignations. === The mutinous column in Spain has been reorganized.

Capt. Jack defends himself by attributing his crimes to the instigation of Allen David, a Klamath chief. The West murder trial ended in the acquittal of the acmurderer, is in progress.

The remains of Minister Orr lie in state. - The Board of Education received a revised schedule of teachers' salaries. == Walworth, the parriclde, pleaded "Nat guility." == Katie Pease, Preakness, and Brennus were the winners at Jerome Park. - A Peace Convention was held. ==== Gold, 1174, 1174, 1174, Thermometer, 74°, 82°, 70°.

The defense of the Modocs, as reported in Associated Press dispatches, evinces their sad need of "eminent legal advisers." They do not plead insanity, emotional or otherwise, nor family troubles, nor severe provocation. Captain Jack says his heart is good, and he did not kill Gen. Canby; he only "had it "done." Poor old Schonchin pleads that though he did shoot at Mr. Meacham, all the Modocs knew that he was a poor shot and could not hit anything. The speech of Captain Jack would not help him much with an Oregon jury; and it must be confessed that the version of it given to the press has a stronger flavor of the Special Correspondent than the sullen savage whom we have heard of as the chief of the Modocs.

A revision of the teachers' salaries is an element of public school reform that is urgently demanded, and the Board of Education the problem. But the scheme that has been recommended by its Special Committee will they plot the destruction of the Republic, opposed the motion, and it was denied. There- We have given a plain, juneraggerated pic-

ers. It has two good features: salaries are ence with their own adherents; use all the graded according to time of service and measure of experience, and assistants are paid with reaucracy to change or to corrupt public opinmore uniformity; but these reforms are superficial, and the glaring evils of the present system are allowed to remain. Why has not the Committee ventured to recommend that the intelligent working-classes, who are men and women shall be paid equal wages for equal service? Why is not the discrimination between the grammar and primary de- in an Assembly even more reactionary than partments, to the prejudice of the latter, swept away ? Reform should not stop half-

Mr. Arinori Mori, the Japanese Minister to the United States, has created such a favorable impression in this country that any charges against him would be received here with real regret. Nevertheless, according to a Yedo correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, this gentleman rests under grave accusations preferred by his own countrymen. His management of funds intrusted to his care is said to have been suspiciously loose, and his conduct toward his own Government has been characterized by a perverse willfulness which would do credit to our own admirable civil and diplomatic service. Indeed, a residence in Washington may be urged in extenuation of any diplomatic irregularities, though such a plea would probably not avail Mr. Mori much in Japan, where a polite invitation to commit hari-kiri is said to await his return.

THE STRENGTH OF THE MACMAHON GOVERNMENT.

We hope the average American Philistine who regrets the Empire and who regards the French Republic as an abomination of desolation, will read and lay to heart the scene in the Assembly at Versailles on Tuesday. The Mac-Mahon Government has shown its hand, and it is not a clean one. "If dirt was trumps, 'stranger, what a hand you would hold," said an observing but inconsiderate euchre-player on the Mississippi. When the Thiers Ministry fell and the Government of France passed into the control of the aristocracy, people were generally eager to say that MacMahon was a good soldier and an honest man, as if these qualities were inseparable. The Empress Engenie, referring to Gen. Trochu, said, "I will never again trust a man who "Christian, and a soldier." Marshal MacMahon has shown how worthless are all these claimsfor he may justly advance all three,-in a ruler who knows nothing of government, who defles and despises the popular opinion of his time and country, and believes in the divine right of one class of men to rule all others as they may think fit. There is no fixed principle of right and wrong among men of his kind, and these who are governing in his name, which they regard as equally binding upon themselves and the masses. They have begun their official career by acts of stupid and evidently unconscious political depravity, and their parliamentary campaign by a sincere and brutal avowal of their intention to govern France in their own way without regard to criticism. When confronted by Gambetta with the secret circular they had sent to their Prefects in the Departments suggesting a system of bribery and subornation of the Press for the purpose of influencing elections, M. Beulé, the Minister of the Interior, brazenly avowed the authenticity of the document and defended the infamous policy it betrayed. Yet this is the party which calls itself the party of order, of religion, of social stability, and which receives the active sympathy of those Americans who are ashamed of being born free. After what is characterized as "a pro-

"tracted scene of confusion and excitement," the government which had thus received without an attempt to wipe it off the smut-mark laid on by the hand of Gambetta, was sustained in a full chamber by a vote of 389 against 315. Illinois boundary it is beyond the reach of posed of, his ticket-which in mercy to him The Orleans party are honest enough to suffer a little at this discreditable companionship, but not honest enough to revolt from it. In this vote there is a new proof of the powerful and unfortunate influence exerted upon the majority by the insignificant contingent of Imperialists whom they have at last admitted into their camp. They are only seventeen in number, but seem able to infect the whole Right with their own bad morals. A chain has only the strength of its weakest link, and this Monarchist party appears to have only the decency of its most disreputable element. Even the veteran schemers of the Tuileries, like Rouher, must be amused to see how awkwardly their new comrades imitate their old villainies. Not even Persigny, or Morny, or La Valette, would have been caught in so coarse a piece of political rascality as that which has the sanction of the soldier and gentleman MacMahon, the prince and academician de Broglie, and their equally respectable and conservative associates. Yet the Chamber sustains it, by a larger vote than that by which they expelled M. Thiers from the Government in the name of imperiled society.

It is difficult to explain this action of the French Government and the majority of the Assembly, for it rests upon an absolute paradox. They pretend to justify their usurpation and tyranny by libeling the mass of their countrymen, and they only dare to commit these outrages because they know their libels are false. They say the French are fickle and violent, tumultuous and ungovernable, and therefore need a strong repressive government. If this were true, the mob would have hanged MacMahon and Beulé yesterday, and sacked Versailles while the Assembly was voting them impunity. The truth is, and these Conservatives presume upon it, that the French people are greatly lacking in that spirit of resistance to authority which is the life-blood of English and American liberty. They are too docile, too content to accept the government for the time being as the only embodiment and interpreter of law. Every usurpation which has cursed that country has been founded upon this excess of the law-abiding quality in Frenchmen. The Reign of Terror would not have been possible but for the universal respect for the powers that were. The crowning crime of the 2d of December was put the Elysée by their certainty that if they could send out their orders regularly signed and sealed, the majority of the citizens would obey them. They could never have ent the throat of the Republic, except with her own sword and wearing her own livery. The MacMahon Government is acting upon this same conviction today. They know that in the recent elections a large majority of the people of France have been shown to be Republican in sentiment.

accomplish little beyond irritating the teach- They will fill all positions of trust and influpower of the Army, the Church and the buion. If that is not enough, they will try to modify the electoral law so as to exclude as many as possible of obstinately Republican; and by all these means they hope to reëlect themselves and to bring the present. The dynastic question is to be left for the present in abeyance, for the throne will not hold three, and each of the parties hopes to trick the others in the end. But while this plan is working out, the chief argument of the Conservatives will be that the French are too lawless to govern themselves, and their chief reliance for impunity in their usurpations will be in that truth which Voltaire so long ago formulated-"the trouble "with honest folks is that they are such "cowards."

THE WESTERN CONFLICT.

The recent election in Illinois seems not to have called out a very large vote, and the complete success of the Farmers' party was owing not so much to its actual strength as to the fact that neither of the political organizations ventured to take the field against it. The opposition in most cases was by independent candidates, and even in the Fifth District Judge Lawrence was supported rather by his personal friends, by the bar, and by the advocates of an independent judiciary generally, than by the Republican party organization. It seems to be taken for granted, however, that the Farmers will not rest upon this single victory. There are indications of their intenoffices at the next election, and to send their own candidates to the Legislature; and as they are in a position to command either Republican or Democratic assistance, provided they are moderately adroit, we can hardly doubt that they will be successful. And then the warfare with the railroads will be fairly

What are the prospects of such a conflict ? On the 1st of July a new railway law goes into operation in Illinois, providing that the Railroad Commissioners shall prepare a schedule of reasonable maximum rates of freight and fare on all the lines doing busi-"swears by the honor of a gentleman, a ness in the State. Any rate in excess of this maximum is to be considered extortionate, and the penalty for extertion or unjust discrimination is to be from \$1,000 to \$25,000. Now we may assume from the start that no railway will do business in Illinois at a loss. Either the maximum will be placed high enough to satisfy the roads, or they will evade or defy the law, or they must stop operations; and we believe it would not be difficult to show that the average rates under the new law cannot be much lower than they are now,-are more likely, indeed, to be somewhat higher. Certain non-competing points will doubtless be relieved, but competing points will lose the benefit of competition, and will have to pay much more than they pay now. Heavy shippers will have to sacrifice all the advantage of special rates, and the commission dealer who dispatches a hundred thousand bushels of grain a week from his elevator will be charged just as much per bushel as the small farmer who carries two or three wagon-loads in a season to the nearest way-station. The attempt to enforce such a system as this shows an amazing ignorance of the laws of trade, and threatens the State with serious commercial troubles.

Let us suppose, however, that low rates are fixed by taw in Illinois; what will be the result? The local railway business of the State will be crippled, but the farmers will not get cheap access to market. Their market is not in Illinois; it is in New-York and Boston. The moment a car-load of grain crosses the Illinois transportation laws, and the companie will put whatever tax upon it they please. to make at one end of the line will be counterbalanced at the other. In fact, there is no device possible by which the Legislature of Illinois can regulate the price for which a bushel of grain shall be laid down at a point outside its jurisdiction. Until the farmers recognize this fact all their tampering with the transportation problem will be useless and even mischievous. They are fighting a dangerous and powerful enemy, and in common with all their true friends we are deeply concerned to find them betrayed into mistakes.

THE POLICE JUSTICES.

The Board of Aldermen is to meet to-day, and it is to be presumed that the confirmation of the two Police Justices who have been business in order. Doubtless other nominations will also be submitted.

Mayor Havemeyer says in his communication published yesterday that "it is scarcely too much to say that the Police Justices were the keystone to the corrupt political struc-'ture which preceded our government, and in "that particular the people expect a radical "and permanent change." Nothing which Mayor Havemeyer has said relative to the municipal administration is truer than what he here utters. But it depends less upon his reform, and he must go to work by making appointments, in every sense unexceptionable,

for the important positions of Police Justices. Of Mr. Ackert, one of his appointees, we have already spoken, and spoken favorably. At the same time allusions were made to Mr. S. T. Streeter, the other nominee of the Mayor, and the investigation of the intimations against him have been made, we believe, by the Aldermen, and certainly by THE TRIBUNE, with the following result: In May last Mr. Streeter appeared as counsel for a man named Reed, arrested on the complaint of one Pandolfini, and held to bail in \$3,000. He called upon a friend named Perrin for assistance, but as Perrin was a non-resident he could not become bail. He was induced by Mr. Streeter. however, to deposit in the hands of Mr. Jarvis \$3,000 as personal security for the appearance of his client for trial. At the time of the deposit of this money, Mr. within the reach of the desperate gamblers of Jarvis gave a receipt, which we understand to have been examined and approved by Mr. Streeter, which stated distinctly that the amount was deposited as personal security for Mr. Jarvis. Nevertheless, ten days later Mr. Streeter was induced by the opposing counsel, Mr. Roscoe H. Channing, to make affidavit that this sum of money was deposited in lieu of bail, and on this affidavit, and on this only, Mr. Channing went into court and applied for an order compelling the Sheriff to pay this money into has acted wisely in directing its attention to But they count upon their submissive loyalty to court, where the plaintiff could have attached remain in possession of the government while it. The Sheriff, in the interests of Perrin,

upon Mr. Streeter made another affidavit, in which he stated that his first affidavit, "on reflection," he found to be wrong; and so Perrin's money was not seized for the benefit

of the plaintiff in the case. There is no positive proof of collusion beso defective.

With the Summer migration of the average American family comes an experience which even repetition cannot mitigate nor monotony soften. It comes with the first musketo, and, like him, carries anguish in its trunk. It is what M. Hugo would call the "ananke of "Things." It is the time when the individual is triumphed over by his luggage, when the carpet-bag is powerful and to be feared, when the innocent lunch-basket becomes aggressive, tion to put their own candidates into local and even the bulgy newspaper parcel occupies a seat, and, becoming undone, works woe to him who tries to dispossess it. It is the time when the unhappy male protector sidles painfully down the aisle of a railway car with a projecting portmanteau in each hand, or becomes inextricably entangled in the doorway; when the unprotected female shamelessly abandons herself and her bandboxes to the national gallantry without fear and without reproach; when the carrying of bird-cages has come, and the voice of the canary is heard in the cars. It is the time when the baby, who requires all the care and hospital accessories of an invalid without possessing his reserve and quiet, sprawls on the backs of seats or pulls off the hat of the adjoining passenger, and the boldest of married men quails under the contemptuous

Painful as this already is, it is impossible to

fresh paragraph.

dab of butter-but let us rather draw the

the painful and degrading scene.

tween the two counsel, as some persons have charged; it is not clear that Mr. Streeter was unfaithful to the interests of his client, but nevertheless he seems to have been used in this transaction by the other side. It may have been a weakness of his nature; it may have been through ignorance of the law. The question for the Aldermen to decide on the perusal of the affidavits is, whether we want just at this time as a Police Justice a gentleman whose qualifications as a lawyer appear

We know nothing personally of Mr. Streeter, and we do not know who are his political supporters, and for that matter do not care. It is possibly too much to hope that the Justices to be selected will be chosen irrespective of local or State politics. But we shall not cease to urge even against hope that the Mayor will put in these positions honest men first of all, and next able ones, untrammeled by political complications.

IMPEDIMENTA OF TRAVEL.

ten men were killed. The escape of the remainder of the workmen will probably be reckchances which they always take in the pursuit precautions. Even the most foolhardy miner knows nothing with a lighted candle the usual preventive measures, use a of the mine, he would come back alive and unharmed. It appears that the Henry Clay free from danger; it was the practice of work better, went into an unfrequented part of the work with a candle; as was very natural, he glance of the lonely young bachelor.

shut the eye of calm observation to the frightful fact that it is increasing rather than diminishing. Within the past ten years the lunch basket has become larger and more frequent; restricted formerly to the rustic visitor and containing the glazed cube of gingerbread, the simple sandwich and the homely apple, it has gradually become the appurtenance of every tourist, and a complicated affair that flowers into napkins and disgorges an amount table furniture that occupies four times its bulk, and which no ingenui-ty can replace. The conjuring of the Afrite back into the fisherman's jar was an easy task compared with the repacking of the modern lunch-hamper. Within fifty miles of the city, it gives way to the unmistakable market-basket-often weakly disguised as a portmanteau-but still odorously suggestive of the daily dinner which Paterfamilias brings to his suburban home. During the fruit season it alternates with the basket of peaches, the box of grapes, and the crates of berries which incumber the seats in the ordinary passenger cars. All this, however, is simply preliminary and preparatory to another experience-the result of mistaken ideas of progress and innovation-whose gratuitous horrors require a

The lack of common prudence, to say the least, has suddenly cut short the lives of ten stalwart men, carried mourning and dismay into many families, and given new terrors to We will suppose the miserable traveler allutely safe. ready seated, his various incumbrances dis-

ve will believe he has accessible and the overcoat under the shawl in the opposite Any reduction they may have been compelled ceat-his ticket properly punched, his perspiring brow duly wiped by a convenient handkerchief, and his favorite magazine spread upon his knee. Suddenly and without warning the Prize Package is thrown into his lap. The owner and vender, relieved of its responsibility, passes calmly on, pursuing his unhallowed vocation. There is no place to put it; there is nothing for the wretched passenger to do but to hold it expectantly until the owner calls, for it again. Choleric and improvident men-until taught by bitter experience-have been known to throw it from the window, and assume the expense of its loss. Proud men have suffered it to fall between their legs to the floor, and have been humiliated by being obliged to hunt for it while its owner stood calmly by. nominated by the Mayor will be the principal It is at last restored, and a moment of comparative freedom and irresponsibility possesses the relieved passenger. It is only for a moment. The door opens to the book agent ; a thick, stubby, unattractive volume is placed in his lap and the donor is gone. It is followed in a few moments by a package of stationery-also in fiendish irony called a Prize-and an illustrated paper of the week before, generally that particular one which the traveler is already wearied of. The Western roads may claim the proud distinction of inventing an exquisite variety to this subordinates than upon himself to secure this | ingenious torment. A small flat package of needles, arranged as a patent "huswife," is put into the traveler's lap. Why the passenger to Chicago or Buffalo should be supposed to require an assortment of needles, is a beautiful abstraction known only to the railway company, who claim a royalty from their sale. But the "huswife" is [especially adapted to slip unnoticed under cushions, or to glide innocently into side pockets, and to bring the unhappy tourist into instant suspicion, from which he is only too glad to free himself by prompt disbursements of currency. We have passed over the apple, orange, fried oyster, sandwich, and maple sugar venders, dissipating this poetical delusion would be to for these men-possibly from want of confidence in human nature, possibly from the perishable nature of their wares-do not add the burden of responsibility to the passenger by leaving these articles, unless requested. an inch thick, and give his war whoop with a How much they do add to the already existing chaos, let the reader astisfy sort of a sucking dove roar, we are persuaded that even by the most poetical of ladies he himself by examining any two seats recently will hardly be regarded as a miracle of chivalrous courtesy. Whether after showing him vacated by the Average American Family. Here lies the Prize Package box, despoiled of hand-shaking, there would be enough left of its hidden treasure; here the cover of the 25 cent stationery package torn off in rude haste. him to hang, we shall not attempt to deterand a single pen, perhaps, left behind; here mine. Perhaps lionizing is a more refined, rests the Pop Corn Package and part of its but quite as sure a method of execution as that by hempen strangulation. If he is to be pallid, spongy contents; here is the curling killed, may he not be properly killed with orange peel, and here the limp strips of the kindness? All we ask is that the Bostonians tropical banana. There is a fragment of maple sugar, an egg-shell, a crumb of bread and a will promise not to invite him to dinner.

> sition of the Ohio gentleman. Should Capt. vail of these dirty illustrated newspapers over Jack commit suicide, the contract is to be rendered void from that time, and only a propor- | lemonade for the crowd.

There is a caveat, so to speak, in the propo

ture of this phase of human misery. It is | tionate amount of the contract money is to be perhaps too much to hope for a practical rem- paid. But well fed, well clothed, well housed, and supplied with prudent rations of whisky, edy or even an abatement of the evil. The enthusiast may look forward to a Future of it is n't likely that Capt. Jack will care for Railway Travel when a polite porter shall "realms beyond the sky," even though "his "faithful dog should bear him company." He take charge of basket, portmanteau, and caris a great deal more likely to cut his showpet-bag, and consign them to a separate compartment-a porter who shall set his face as man's throat than his own, especially as it adamant against the lunch basket - a would not be impossible for him to become, porter who, acting under instructions of the through judicious puffing, placarding, and advertising, actually the most popular man in Company, shall shut the door against the United States. all peddlers, prize-package venders - but we are going too far. The Company There is great scandal in London over the discovhave as yet no possible way of ery that the letters printed by The Daily Telegraph getting from the passenger any equivalent of from its " special correspondent with the Khiva exthe large royalties paid by these men. Until they do, the dream is utopian. We must deal with the Prize Package Fiend ourselves. Tenderly, and in a spirit of Love, butfirmly! We cannot throw his packages from

the property. We would not advocate ex-

treme measures, but we would suggest that

few juries would convict the long-suffering and

distracted passenger who in a moment of emo-

tional insanity transferred this common im-

pulse from the Prize Package to its vender.

We would not offer any suggestion that the

reader would hereafter regret-and we don't

THE SHAMOKIN COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Colliery, at Shamokin, Pennsylvania, at least

oned by those fortunate men as their gain in the

of their hazardous calling. The habit of daily

facing danger makes men disregard ordinary

would not go into a mine of which he

stuck in his hat; he would take all

safety-lamp; and, no matter how bad the state

mine was always considered to be absolutely

men therein to use only an unprotected light.

One of the foremen, who should have known

encountered an accumulation of fire-damp,

which instantly exploded. There is nothing

remarkable about the matter, except that the

A mine is a place which cannot be depended

upon, to use a common phrase; it may be

perfectly safe and free of fire-damp to-day;

to-morrow it may be in a most dangerous

condition. During a long period of time, it

appears, this mine was not known to contain

any fire-damp; the men had probably come to

consider it a useless precaution to carry

safety-lamps; and in this laxity of discipline

the cause of this and other explosions is

found. No man should be permitted to go

into a mine with an exposed flame; and any

infringement of the rule should be visited

with the heaviest penalties. The miners dislike

the safety-lamp; it is to them a nuisance and a

bother. They would sooner risk any danger

than carry the lamp, which cannot be stuck

in the hat as a candle may be; moreover,

they know that on many occasions it is an

unnecessary precaution. Nevertheless, the

safety of the men demands the rigid enforce-

ment of this rule. Were the discipline of the

works kept up, even in the face of what

seems to be absolute freedom from danger,

these explosions, so sad in their terrifying

results, would be most exceptional occurrences.

a vocation which might be made almost abso-

SHOWING CAPTAIN JACK.

The man residing in Ohio, who offered Gov-

ernment \$60,000 for the privilege of exhibiting

Capt. Jack throughout the country for a

period of sixty days, certainly gave evidence of

sharp business instincts. The proposition is,

indeed, worthy of Mr. Barnum's courageous

shrewdness. The passion for seeing sights is

one which we inherit from our British fathers;

and it was all alive in the days of Shakespeare.

Everybody will remember Trinculo's speech

over the prostrate Caliban: "Were I in En-

gland now-as once I was, and had but this

fish painted, not a holiday fool there but

would give a piece of silver; there would

"this monster make a man; any strange

beast there makes a man." Capt. Jack is a

public character. That he has been talked

about in the newspapers is enough to render

the public eager to see him, gratis if possible,

or for money paid if need be. At present we have

no particular lion upon his travels. Our latest

ex-President, whose presence was once suffi-

cient to attract a crowd of wondering gapers,

is lost in the awful solitudes of Tennessee.

Our President is no longer a curiosity of

novelty. In fact, we do not remember a time

when the American public was in such a lion-

less condition. Albeit somewhat of a diaboli-

cal character, Capt. Jack would be an absolute

godsend. We are getting dull. We have

nobody-no singer, no orator, no warrior, no

fiddler to throw up our hats for. We need a

lion, and why not Capt. Jack? Did not the

great Black Hawk once divide popular honors

with Old Hickory himself 7 And is not Jack

a greater even than the Hawk 7-more famous,

more murderous, quite as brave, and a great

We are not sure, however, that everybody

will agree with us as to the justice of our last

adjective. Sentimentalists there may be who

will sigh over the fate of Capt. Jack, and

even indulge in metrical manufactures in

praise of him. We suspect this, because we

already find a newspaper called The Western

Watchman proclaiming the Captain to be "the

' noblest savage that ever fought for both right

'and freedom." The best way, perhaps, of

let the public know, through ocular inspection,

what a mighty mean manner of a man Capt.

Jack is. Though helmay put on the war paint

up for sixty days, after all the interviews and

deal beastlier?

accident had not happened before.

By the late explosion in the Henry Clay

think he would.

pedition," are revamped from articles in All the Year Round and Chambers's Journal, with a few changes of dates and localities. In All the Year Round, for instance, was a description of a scene between Se bastopol and Balaklava, which The Telegraph correthe window without becoming responsible for spondent appropriated and transferred to "the borlers of the everlasting desert," somewhere on the Steppes of Tartary; and in Chambers, in 1871, there was a sketch of the neighborhood of Jiddah which now appears in The Telegraph ticketed Tiffis. All newspapers are liable to be deceived by unprinci-pled contributors, and had The Telegraph frankly confessed the imposture at first, as it was forced to do finally, the misadventure would soon have been forgotten. But having weakly attempted to bluster, and boast, and explain what admitted of no explanation, it finds the public incredulous of the existence of its Khiva correspondent, and even the con fession of the editor that he shall "no longer rely upon anything" that dishonest person may send him fails to satisfy the community. For ourselves we have no doubt The Telegraph is the innocent victim of an outrageous hoax. Even if it were dishonest enough to make itself a party to such a fraud, it is oo shrewd to commit an offense which is much nore seriously resented by Englishmen than it is by ns. No journal of large circulation and large income can afford to manufacture fictitious correspondence, and very few such journals ever attempt to do it. The misfortune that has befallen The Dails Telegraph is particularly interesting to us here, be cause one of our own newspapers is involved in it. The knavish correspondent seems to have been swindling simultaneously in two hemispheres; for the letter which excited so much scandal by its sppearance in The Daily Telegraph of April 30 was printed in The New-York Herald of May 10 as the contribution of a Special Correspondent of The Herald. Our cotemporary will be chagrined to learn how basely its confidence has been abused, and will have the sympathy of the entire profession when it denounces the imposture.

> It seems that the Mikado of Japan is not the only Oriental potentate who has forsaken the ancient seclusion of his august rank. The Emperor of China has actually shown himself to the vulgar world outside the Dragon Palace. He lately paid to the tombs of his ancestors the annual visit which is exacted of every occupant of the Imperial throne. On coming forth from the palace, he asked where all the people were. The streets, according to custom, were as deserted as those of Coventry when Lady Godiva took her famous horseback exercise; even the lattices and doors were sealed with strips of paper. The Son of Heaven, when told that no common eye was permitted to look upon the form of the Emperor of China, replied, rather irreverently, that he did not see why the people should not see him. Accordingly, when he returned from the ancestral tombs, after several days' absence, the Imperial show was witnessed by all who chose to look. An English correspondent of a Shanghai journal, who stood in line most loyally several hours to gaze upon the person of "the Solitary Man," describes the Emperor as looking about 40 years of age, rather than 19, as he is reputed to be. He had a dissipated look, a long, pointed face, with a worn expression. The Empress Dowager and Empress Mother accompanied him, each borne in chairs on men's shoulders. The procession was a mob of officials and spearmen, and was concluded with tighteen carts, covered with yellow cloth, containing the Imperial concubines. The exhibition, though significant, was disappointing to the foreign

It must be admitted that it is rather rough for a parson to preach directly at a person in the congregation. This has happened at a village near Bangor, in Wales. The rector selected as his text: "If any man among you seem to be religious and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, this reverend gentleman proceeded to deliver a scathing personal attack upon a respectable and prominent parishioner with whom he was not well pleased. Everybody knowing to whom the preacher alluded, the feelings of the suffering auditor may be imagined. He made for the preacher in the porch after the service, and told him that he was "an arrant coward" for attacking a man in a place where reply was impossible; and all the parson did was to threaten to have the poor man arrested for brawling.

The wicked of Chicago have discovered a new swindle. An old hat which would be costly at four shillings is packed in a box and taken to the residence of some gentleman whose name is in the directory, at an hour when the gentleman is not at home. His wife is informed that her husband has purchased a hat, has paid \$1 on it, and wishes her to pay the remainder, which she does. When the husband comes home at night there is trouble and some profane lauguage. At one house the lady, having no money, gave an order on a neighboring shop for \$4 50. This the sharper raised to \$14 50, took it to the shop, and received the money. Some people may think that the people of Chicago had better be looking out for another fire.

A singular medical case occurred lately at Portsmouth, N. H. Mrs. E. S. Emery, while washing. felt a sensation in her left eye, which she said sounded to her like a watch running down. Soon the eye, eyelids, and left cheek began to swell, until the lids were beyond the eyebrow, and the eye beyond the lid. Her physician treated her for ervsipelas. Some days after the eye began to slough and was removed, but the mortification went on under the compress, and four days after the patient died. The medical men pronounce the case one of apoplexy of the eye, caused by the breaking of a blood-vessel, mortification ensuing, and ultimately apoplexy of

It is strange to read the report of the speeches at the recent Royal Literary Fund dinner, recalling at the same time the once bitter contempt of the average British lord and knight for the literary guild. Could snuffy Dr. Johnson ever have believed that the Dean of Westminster would publicly acknowledge the vital obligations of the House of Lords to Literature ? And the good Richardson and Mr. Joseph Addison-would they have trusted their ears if told of the century's change from ridicule of "beggarly writers" to the modern fear of them. regard for them ?

We alluded in THE TRIBUNE of the 5th inst. to the trial then in progress of Dr. West, at Dover, Del., for the murder of Cooch Turner, a negro in his employ. This is the case in which the body was flayed, cut up, and hidden in different places, the building in which the deed was done being set on fire. We now learn that Dr. West has been acquitted, probably on the ground of insanity, that plea being set up by his attorneys. Dr. West will be detained for trial upon a capital charge of arson,

A nice cool place to read of, just now, is Worthington, Mass., which, according to the latest report, is enjoying light breezy weather," while a few days ago there was a minor frost there. Arrangements have been made for a match game of snow-balling on the 4th of July next. The contestants are to re pair to the biggest snow-drift in the town. After the battle each member of the vanquished party is to pay fifty cents, to be expended in ice cream and